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Merula migratoria propinqua. WESTERN ROBIN.—An abundant summer resident from the beginning of the pine belt upwards, but never occurring below the pines in summer. It ranges high at times, but is not common above the pine zone. Nests, at the upper edge of pine timber, contained young on the first of June, 1887. Its fine song continues until July.

Sialia mexicana. WESTERN BLUEBIRD. — A very abundant summer resident from the lower pines upward into the spruce belt, but not ascending as high on the peaks as the following species.

Sialia arctica. MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD. — This lovely bird, though less abundant than the preceding, is a common summer resident throughout the area under discussion, breeding even below the summer range of the Western Bluebird. May 21, 1887, I took a set of five eggs, with the female parent, from a cavity in a rough-barked juniper (*Juniperus pachyphlœa*), just below the pines, on the Mogollon Mountains, near Stoneman's Lake. It was commonly seen on San Francisco Mountain during June, ranging up to the highest erect timber; the uppermost has a prostrate habit, due to the pressure of masses of snow and ice upon it during the greater part of the year.

TWO SPECIES OF SWALLOW NEW TO NORTH AMERICA.

BY W. E. D. SCOTT.

DURING a short visit to the Dry Tortugas, Florida, in the latter part of March and early April of the present year, 1890, it was the writer's good fortune to secure two species of Swallow, which up to the present time have not been recorded as occurring in North America.

The records are as follows:

Petrochelidon fulva (*Vieill.*). CUBAN CLIFF SWALLOW.*

Coll. of W. E. D. S., No. 8401, ♂ ad., Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, Florida, March 22, 1890. No. 8492, ♂ ad., same locality, March 25, 1890.

*For description of species see Cory, Auk, Vol. III, p. 57.

Calichelidon cyaneoviridis (*Bryant*). BAHAMAN SWALLOW.*

No. 8677, ♂ ad., Coll. of W. E. D. S., Garden Key, Dry Tortugas, Florida, April 7, 1890.

As the known habitat of the Cuban Cliff Swallow is Central America, from northern Yucatan to Panama, Cuba, San Domingo, Jamaica and Porto Rico, it is not surprising that it should occur at the Tortugas, especially in the spring. It seems probable that this species will be found to occur more or less regularly at this point during March and early April. The Bahaman Swallow must, however, be regarded, in the light of present evidence, as an accidental visitor, its known habitat being the Bahamas where it has been regarded by collectors as a rare species.

A LIST OF BIRDS OBSERVED AT SANTAREM, BRAZIL.

BY CLARENCE B. RIKER.

With Annotations by Frank M. Chapman.

[Continued from p. 137.]

[6. *Thryophilus* sp.—? There is a single specimen of a Wren of the *T. leucotis* type in Mr. Riker's collection, collected by Williams and labelled by him, "Corresponding to nest, ♂." The date and locality, farther than "Amazon," have been omitted, but there is little doubt that the bird came from Santarem, as the skin is evidently of Mr. Williams's make. With the material at my command I cannot satisfactorily identify this bird with any of the described forms, but rather than add to the confusion which already exists in this puzzling group I prefer to leave it unnamed. In general coloration it agrees exactly with a specimen of *superciliaris* (Lawr.) from Puna Island, but has the bill shorter, the superciliaries much more restricted, and the ear-coverts and cheeks distinctly margined with the color of the back.

True *T. leucotis* (Lafr.) I have never seen; this bird may possibly be that species; it does not, however, agree with descriptions, and is quite

*For description of species see Cory, Auk, Vol. III, p. 59.